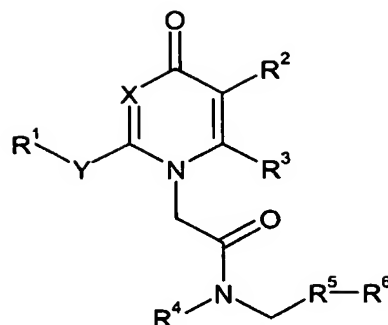


## Claims

1. A compound of formula (I) :



(I)

in which:

R<sup>1</sup> is an aryl group, optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3 or 4 substituents which may be the same or different selected from C<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkyl, C<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkylthio, arylC<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, CN, COR<sup>7</sup>, carboxy, COOR<sup>7</sup>, NR<sup>7</sup>COR<sup>8</sup>, CONR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, NR<sup>7</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, NR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, mono to perfluoro-C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkyl, mono to perfluoro-C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkoxyaryl, and arylC<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is halogen, C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl, C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkoxy, hydroxyC<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl, C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkylthio, C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkylsulphonyl, aminoC<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl, mono- or di-C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkylaminoC<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl, C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkylcarbonylaminoC<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl, C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkoxyC<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkylcarbonylaminoC<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl, C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkylsulphonylaminoC<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl, C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkylcarboxy, C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkylcarboxyC<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl, and

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl, or hydroxyC<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl; or

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with the pyridone or pyrimidone ring carbon atoms to which they are attached form a fused 5- or 6-membered carbocyclic ring; or

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with the pyridone or pyrimidone ring carbon atoms to which they are attached form a fused benzo or heteroaryl ring optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3 or 4 substituents which may be the same or different selected from halogen, C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkyl, cyano, C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkoxyC<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl, C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkoxy or C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkylthio, or mono to perfluoro-C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkyl;

R<sup>4</sup> is Het-C<sub>(0-4)</sub>alkyl in which Het is a 5- to 7- membered saturated heterocyclyl ring comprising N and optionally O or S, and in which N is substituted by C<sub>3-8</sub>cycloalkyl or C<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkyl further substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents selected from R<sup>11</sup>, COOR<sup>11</sup>, COOCH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>11</sup>, COR<sup>11</sup>, CN, CONR<sup>12</sup>R<sup>13</sup>, C<sub>3-8</sub>cycloalkyl, vinyl optionally substituted by halogen or C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl and a 5- to 7- membered saturated heterocyclyl ring comprising N in which N may be substituted by C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl;

R<sup>5</sup> is an aryl or a heteroaryl ring optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3 or 4 substituents which may be the same or different selected from C<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkyl, C<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkylthio, arylC<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, CN, COR<sup>7</sup>, carboxy, COOR<sup>7</sup>, NR<sup>7</sup>COR<sup>8</sup>, CONR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, NR<sup>7</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, NR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, mono to perfluoro-C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkyl and mono to perfluoro-C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkoxy;

R<sup>6</sup> is an aryl or a heteroaryl ring which is further optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3 or 4 substituents which may be the same or different selected from C<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkyl, C<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkylthio, C<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkylsulfonyl, arylC<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, CN, COR<sup>7</sup>, carboxy, COOR<sup>7</sup>, CONR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, NR<sup>7</sup>COR<sup>8</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, NR<sup>7</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, NR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, mono to perfluoro-C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkyl and mono to perfluoro-C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkoxy, or C<sub>(5-10)</sub>alkyl;

R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are independently hydrogen or C<sub>(1-12)</sub>alkyl, for instance C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkyl (e.g. methyl or ethyl);



R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> which may be the same or different is each selected from hydrogen, or C<sub>(1-12)</sub>alkyl, or R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form a 5- to 7 membered ring optionally containing one or more further heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur, and optionally substituted by one or two substituents selected from hydroxy, oxo, C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkyl, C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkylcarboxy, aryl, e.g. phenyl, or aralkyl, e.g. benzyl, for instance morpholine or piperazine;

R<sup>11</sup> is an unsubstituted 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl or an unsubstituted 6-membered aryl, or a 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl or a 6-membered aryl substituted by one or more R<sup>14</sup>.

R<sup>12</sup> is selected from hydrogen or C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl;

R<sup>13</sup> is selected from phenyl optionally substituted by halogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkoxy or cyano, or C<sub>5-7</sub>cycloalkyl;

R<sup>14</sup> is selected from the group consisting of halogen, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkoxy or cyano;

X is CH or nitrogen; and

Y is a C<sub>(2-4)</sub>alkylene group (optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents selected from methyl and ethyl), CH=CH, or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>S where n is 1, 2 or 3,

and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3 or 4 halogen substituents.

3. A compound according to claim 2 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl substituted by 1 to 3 fluoro.

4. A compound according to any of claims 1 to 3 wherein X is CH and R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with the pyridone ring carbon atoms to which they are attached form a fused benzo or pyrido ring optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3 or 4 substituents which may be the same or different selected from halogen, C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkyl, cyano, C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkoxyC<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl, C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkoxy or C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkylthio, or mono to perfluoro-C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkyl.

5. A compound according to claim 4 wherein the fused benzo or pyrido ring is unsubstituted.

6. A compound according to any of claims 1 to 3 wherein X is nitrogen and R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with the pyrimidone ring carbon atoms to which they are attached form a fused 5-membered carbocyclic (cyclopentenyl) or benzo ring optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3 or 4 substituents which may be the same or different selected from halogen, C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkyl, cyano, C<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkoxyC<sub>(1-3)</sub>alkyl, C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkylthio, or mono to perfluoro-C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkyl.

7. A compound according to claim 6 wherein the fused 5-membered carbocyclic or benzo ring is unsubstituted.

8. A compound according to any of claims 1 to 7 wherein R<sup>4</sup> is Het C<sub>(0)</sub>alkyl in which Het is a six-membered saturated heterocyclyl ring comprising nitrogen in which the nitrogen is substituted by C<sub>3</sub>-gycloalkyl or C<sub>(1-2)</sub>alkyl substituted by a single substituent selected from R<sup>11</sup>, COOR<sup>11</sup>, COOCH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>11</sup>, COR<sup>11</sup>, CN, CONR<sup>12</sup>R<sup>13</sup>, C<sub>3-8</sub>cycloalkyl, vinyl optionally substituted by halogen or methyl and a 5- or 6- membered saturated heterocyclyl ring comprising N in which the nitrogen may be substituted by methyl.



9. A compound according to any of claims 1 to 8 wherein R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl and R<sup>6</sup> is phenyl substituted by mono to perfluoro-C<sub>(1-4)</sub>alkyl, halogen or C<sub>(1-6)</sub>alkyl.

10. A compound according to claim 9 wherein R<sup>6</sup> is phenyl substituted by trifluoromethyl.

11. A compound to any of claims 1 to 10 wherein Y is CH<sub>2</sub>S.

12. A compound as named in any of Examples 1 to 29.

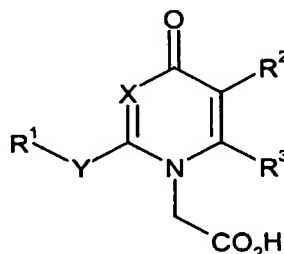
13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1 to 12 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, optionally with one or more other therapeutic compounds.

14. A compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1 to 12 for use in therapy.

15. The use of a compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1 to 12 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating atherosclerosis.

16. A method of treating a disease associated with activity of the enzyme Lp-PLA<sub>2</sub> which method involves treating a patient in need thereof with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1 to 12.

17. A process for preparing a compound of formula (I) which process comprises reacting an acid compound of formula (II):



(II)

in which X, Y, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are as hereinbefore defined,  
with an amine compound of formula (III):



(III)

in which R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are as hereinbefore defined; under amide forming conditions.